Math 557 Oct 29

Peano Arithmetic

While the algebraic theories of groups, rings, fields, … have many models, (elementary) number theory studies properties of *one* model, which is called the **standard model** of number theory:

$$\mathcal{N} = (\mathbb{N}, +, \cdot, +1, 0).$$

Let $\mathcal{L}_{\mathsf{PA}}$ be the associated language, for which we also choose $+, \cdot, 0$ as (non-logical) symbols, but S for the unary successor operation $+1$. The theory of the standard model, $\mathrm{Th}(\mathcal{N})$, is the set of L_{PA}-sentences that hold in this model. We have already seen as a consequence of the compactness theorem that there exist **non-standard models**, i.e., models that are not isomorphic to the standard model, because they have “infinitely large” numbers.

Moreover, $\mathrm{Th}(\mathcal{N})$ as a theory, while complete, is rather mysterious, since we do not know a priori which sentences exactly it comprises. The most important properties of the standard model are captured by the **Peano Axioms**.

Definition 1: Peano Axioms

P1. $Sx \neq 0$
P2. $Sx = Sy \to x = y$
P3. $x + 0 = x$
P4. $x + Sy = S(x + y)$
P5. $x \cdot 0 = 0$
P6. $x \cdot Sy = x \cdot y + x$
To these we add the infinitely many **induction axioms**:
Ind. $\varphi(0) \wedge \forall x(\varphi(x) \to \varphi(Sx)) \to \forall x\, \varphi(x)$

The theory comprising these axioms is called PA, **Peano Arithmetic**. As every model of $\mathrm{Th}(\mathcal{N})$ is also a model of PA, it follows from the compactness theorem that there are non-standard models of PA.

Theorem 2

There exists a (countable) model $\mathcal{N}^*$ of PA which is not isomorphic to $\mathcal{N}$.

(In fact, we know by Loewenheim-Skolem that there exists a non-standard model in every infinite cardinality.)

These results can be interpreted as an expressive weakness of the language of first-order logic, because if one moves to a **language of second order**, in which one additionally has the possibility of using **second-order quantifiers** $\exists X, \forall Y$ to quantify over subsets of the respective domain, then one can uniquely characterize (up to isomorphism) the standard model in this stronger theory:

Definition 3: Second-Order Peano Axioms

The theory $\mathsf{PA}^{(2)}$ (Peano Axioms of second order) has the following axioms:
P1. $\forall x\, 0 \neq Sx$
P2. $\forall x \forall y(Sx = Sy \to x = y)$
IND. $\forall X(0 \in X \wedge \forall x(x \in X \to Sx \in X) \to \forall x\, x \in X)$

Theorem 4

Every model of $\mathsf{PA}^{(2)}$ *is isomorphic to the standard model* $(\mathbb{N}, S, 0)$.

The second-order induction axiom (actually a *set-theoretic* axiom) is thus significantly more expressive than the corresponding induction schema, in which only first-order properties are allowed, which can only quantify over elements (instead of also over subsets) of natural numbers.

On the other hand, second-order logic has other disadvantages – most prominently, no completeness theorem holds.

PA^-: Peano Arithmetic without Induction

PA still has infinitely many (induction) axioms. We will introduce a finite subtheory that turns out is strong enough to capture many essential properties of arithmetic.

This theory is formalized in a language $\mathcal{L}$ with the symbols $0, 1, <, +, \cdot$. The first axioms state that addition and multiplication are associative and commutative and satisfy the distributive law, and furthermore that 0 and 1 are neutral elements for the respective operations and 0 is a zero divisor:

Axioms A1-A7:

- **A1:** $(x + y) + z = x + (y + z)$
- **A2:** $(x \cdot y) \cdot z = x \cdot (y \cdot z)$
- **A3:** $x + y = y + x$
- **A4:** $x \cdot y = y \cdot x$
- **A5:** $x \cdot (y + z) = x \cdot y + x \cdot z$
- **A6:** $x + 0 = x \wedge x \cdot 0 = 0$
- **A7:** $x \cdot 1 = x$

Here we use the usual algebraic bracket conventions ($\cdot$ binds more strongly than $+$). For the $<$-relation, the axioms state that it is a linear order compatible with addition and multiplication:

Axioms A8-A12:

- **A8:** $\neg\, x < x$
- **A9:** $x < y \wedge y < z \to x < z$
- **A10:** $x < y \vee x = y \vee y < x$
- **A11:** $x < y \to x + z < y + z$
- **A12:** $0 < z \wedge x < y \to x \cdot z < y \cdot z$

A number can be subtracted from a larger one:

Axiom A13:

- **A13:** $x < y \to \exists z\, (x + z = y)$

And finally, 1 is the successor of 0 and 0 is the smallest element (where as usual $x \leq y :\iff x < y \vee x = y$):

Axioms A14-A15:

- **A14:** $0 < 1 \wedge \forall x\, (0 < x \to 1 \leq x)$
- **A15:** $\forall x\, (0 \leq x)$

From A14 it follows with A11 that more generally $x + 1$ is the successor of x, and thus the order is *discrete*:

$$x < x + 1 \wedge \forall y\, (x < y \to x + 1 \leq y).$$

Examples

1. In Peano Arithmetic PA, one can define the $<$-relation by $x < y \leftrightarrow \exists z\, (x + z + 1 = y)$ and thus obtain all axioms of PA^-. In particular, the standard model $\mathbb{N}$ with the usual $<$-relation, the usual operations, and the natural numbers 0,1 is a model of PA^-.

2. The set $\mathbb{Z}[X]$ of polynomials in one variable X with integer coefficients is a commutative ring with the usual operations. One can order this ring by setting for a polynomial $p = a_n X^n + ... a_1 X + a_0$ with leading coefficient $a_n \neq 0$:
$$a_n X^n + ... a_1 X + a_0 > 0 :\iff a_n > 0$$
and thus ordering polynomials $p, q \in \mathbb{Z}[X]$ by $p < q :\iff q - p > 0$. The subset $\mathbb{Z}[X]^+$ of polynomials $p \in \mathbb{Z}[X]$ with $p \geq 0$ then becomes a model of PA^-, in which the polynomial X is larger than all constant polynomials and thus “infinitely large”.

Relation to Discretely Ordered Rings

In a ring, there is a group with respect to addition, while A13 only allows a restricted inverse formation. If one replaces axioms A13 and A15 in PA^- with the axiom

Axiom A16:

- **A16:** $\forall x\, \exists z\, (x + z = 0)$

one obtains the algebraic theory **DOR** of **discretely ordered rings**, whose models include, for example, the rings $\mathbb{Z}$ and $\mathbb{Z}[X]$. Every model $\mathcal{M}$ of PA^- can be extended to a model $\mathcal{R}$ of the theory **DOR** (following the same pattern by which one extends the natural numbers to the ring of integers), such that the non-negative elements of $\mathcal{R}$ coincide with the original model. Conversely, for every model $\mathcal{R}$ of the theory **DOR**, the restriction to the non-negative elements is a model of PA^-, so that one can *describe* PA^- *as the theory of (the non-negative part of) discretely ordered rings.*

End Extensions

The standard model can be embedded into every model $\mathcal{M}$ of PA as an initial segment. It turns out this already holds for models of the theory PA^-.

Definition 5

Let L be a language containing a 2-ary symbol $<$, and let $\mathcal{M}$ and $\mathcal{N}$ be L-structures with $\mathcal{M} \subseteq \mathcal{N}$. Then $\mathcal{N}$ is called an **end extension** of $\mathcal{M}$ (and correspondingly $\mathcal{M}$ is an **initial segment** of $\mathcal{N}$) if and only if the larger set N does not add any further elements below an element of M:
$$\mathcal{M} \subseteq_{end} \mathcal{N} :\iff \text{ for all } x \in M, y \in N : (y <^N x \Rightarrow y \in M).$$

Each natural number n is represented in the standard model, which we also simply denote by $\mathbb{N}$ here, by the constant term
$$\underline{n} = 1 + ... + 1 \quad (n \text{ times})$$
where $\underline{0}$ is the constant 0.

Theorem 6

Let $\mathcal{M} \vDash \mathsf{PA}^-$. Then the map
$$n \mapsto \underline{n}^{\mathcal{M}}$$
defines an embedding of the standard model $\mathbb{N}$ onto an initial segment of $\mathcal{M}$.
In particular, every model of PA^- is isomorphic to an end extension of the standard model $\mathbb{N}$.*

Proof. By simple induction (in the meta-theory), one shows for all natural numbers n, k, l:
$$\begin{aligned} n = k + l &\quad\Longrightarrow\quad \mathsf{PA}^- \vdash \underline{n} = \underline{k} + \underline{l} \\ n = k \cdot l &\quad\Longrightarrow\quad \mathsf{PA}^- \vdash \underline{n} = \underline{k} \cdot \underline{l} \\ n < k &\quad\Longrightarrow\quad \mathsf{PA}^- \vdash \underline{n} < \underline{k} \end{aligned}$$
and
$$\mathsf{PA}^- \vdash \forall x\, (\, x \leq \underline{k} \rightarrow x = \underline{0} \,\vee ... \vee\, x = \underline{k})$$

The first three statements will later be generalized to all recursive functions and relations; they imply that the map $n \mapsto \underline{n}^{\mathcal{M}}$ is a homomorphism, and, due to the last statement, the map is also an embedding onto an initial segment of $\mathcal{M}$. $\square$

Remark

The standard model has no proper initial segment, and $\mathbb{Z}[X]^+$ has $\mathbb{N}$ as its only proper initial segment. On the other hand, every model $\mathcal{M} \models \mathsf{PA}^-$ has a proper end extension that is also a model of PA^-, namely the non-negative part of the polynomial ring $R[X]$, where R is the discretely ordered ring associated with the model $\mathcal{M}$.